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Colorado Trends

The State's jobless rate climbed back to 5.8 percent in October negating the prior month's improvement. Colorado's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate had dipped to 5.5 percent for September. During October 1984, 5.6 percent of the State's labor force were unable to find work.

The current upturn in unemployment, while certainly an unwelcome development, does not reflect any substantial deterioration in basic economic conditions. Colorado's unemployment rate has fluctuated between 5.8 and 5.3 percent for most of 1985 as scattered layoffs continue to hamper the State's goods-producing industries.

The number of Coloradans out of work reached an adjusted 99,900 during October, up 5,300 from the prior month. Continuing sluggishness in mining, construction, and portions of durable goods manufacturing has simply prevented the economy from generating enough jobs to reduce unemployment. Last year at this time the number of jobless stood at 95,100, 4,800 less than the current mark.

Despite the deterioration measured by statistics on the unemployed, improvement is still apparent in figures on job growth. The seasonally adjusted number of jobholders rose to 1,628,400 in October, up 2,000 from the previous month and 11,900 ahead of last year's mark. October is the fifth month in a row to register an employment gain. Nearly 19,000 new jobs have been generated since May putting the State close to a record-high employment level.

Activities at the State's Job Service offices also illustrate the mixed nature of current labor market conditions. Continued claims for unemployment insurance benefits in October were up by one-third from last year's level. Over the same time span, however, job placements have increased by nearly 12%.

National labor market indicators registered little movement during October. Adjusted employment edged upward by 425,000 to reach 107.9 million. The number unemployed in the U.S. was unchanged at 8.1 million. The jobless rate was 7.1 percent, also unchanged over the month. A decline in the number of unemployed who were reentering the labor force was matched by an increase among those who were seeking their first jobs. Together, these two groups accounted for 40 percent of the October unemployed; job losers accounted for almost 50 percent, and job leavers a little more than 10 percent.

October is a month of seasonal declines in many sectors and only three Colorado industries recorded actual job gains in the current period. Government led the way with 11,100 workers being added. Most of the growth here was seasonal, however, coming in state and local education which normally expands in both September and October as the new school term begins.

Manufacturing netted 300 new jobs despite small losses across many nondurable goods sectors. The biggest contributor to employment growth was the transportation equipment segment where 600 workers were added largely due to stimulus provided by federal aerospace equipment contracts.

Wholesale and retail trade employment posted a small increase even though a seasonal drop of 1,600 was recorded in the eating and drinking places sector. Both trade (up 100) and services (down 200) are performing better than expected for this time of year. Substantial employment declines usually occur in both industries during the lull between the end of the summer tourist season and the beginning of winter recreation activities, but this time large downturns did not materialize. The outlook for the two industries is also very good. An increased use of snow-making equipment has enabled many ski resorts to move up their openings and the current season appears to be off to a brisk start. Additionally, merchants throughout the State are gearing up for the consumer's usual year-end buying surge.

Agriculture recorded the largest job loss during October, down 3,100 as the industry began its usual fall slowdown.

Only small losses appeared in the remainder of the State's industries. More layoffs in the oil and gas sector pushed mining down by 200 jobs. And, construction (down 100) performed better than expected, experiencing only about one-quarter of its normal October downturn. This is the first time since May that construction employment has managed to climb above its year-ago level.

Colorado's economy is expected to continue its uneven performance into the winter months. Some positive signs are apparent, but areas of weakness still remain.

Trucking and warehousing is currently one of the stronger segments of the State's economy. October saw the creation of 400 new jobs in the sector, pushing annual employment growth to 1,500.

DENVER AREA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HITS 5 PERCENT IN OCTOBER· HIGHEST RATE SINCE MARCH

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the DENVER-BOULDER LMA rose two-tenths of one percent in October to 5.0 percent. The current rate is also two-tenths of one percent higher than last year's level of 4.8 percent. Jobless workers in the Metropolitan Region were up by 2,200 over the month to a total of 51,900. This compares to the 49,500 persons that were without work one year earlier. The number of employed persons in Metro Denver was unchanged during October at 989,200. In the past year total employment has added only 5,900, a sluggish annual increase of 0.6 percent.

The two strongest sectors in the Denver Metro Area continue to be retail trade and services. Retail trade added 1,600 jobs in October to 166,200 as a number of new retail outlets opened and seasonal hiring began in advance of the holiday season. Over the past 12 months, 7,400 new jobs have been generated by this industry. Biggest job gains have come in food stores (+ 2,600), other retail trade (+2,300) and eating and drinking places (+2,100). Although sales volume has been aided by low import prices, strong competition has created heavy discounting which has cut deeply into retailers' margins. As a result, the number of jobs in the general merchandise stores subsector has fallen by 500 to 18,600 in the past year.

Services employment increased 800 in October and is up by 7,700 jobs since October 1984. Business services leads the sector in the number of new jobs added in the past year with 3,300. Health services is second with 2,100 new jobs added in the past year. Amusements including motion pictures is the only subsector to witness a decline over the period losing 200 jobs to 7,900.

The Paramount Theatre, a landmark in downtown Denver, reopened recently after a year-long restoration project.

The Colorado Business Composite

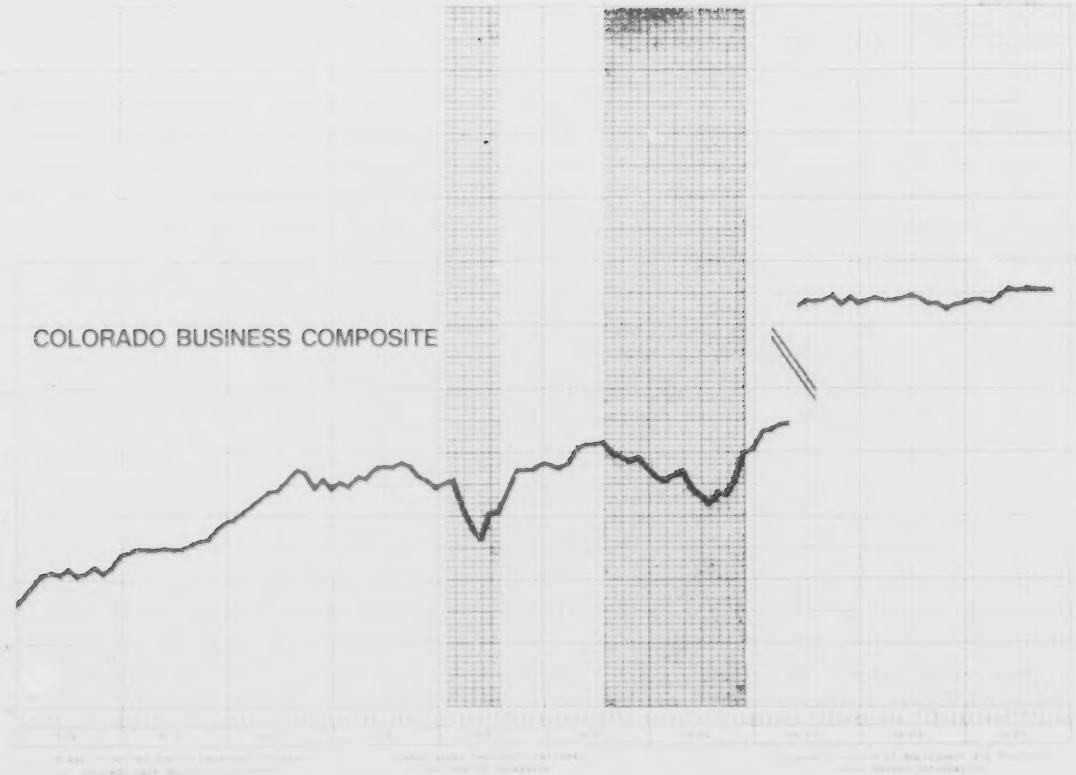
The State's index of leading economic indicators edged lower in October to 155.1 from September's level of 155.2. The scant 0.1 percent drop in the Colorado Business Composite (CBC) continues the index's lackluster performance of the last several months. In June the CBC stood at 155.0, only slightly below its present value. *As a result, economic activity in the State will continue to bump along as it has been the past few months.*

The CBC was equally divided between winners and losers in October with three of its component leading indicators advancing and three showing declines.

Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance in the State provided the largest downward influence on the overall index during October. Claims rose (negative development for purposes of the CBC) almost 9 percent over the month to 4,046 from 3,716 in September. This level of initial claims is the highest in nearly two years. The last time new claims were this high was in January 1984 when they registered 4,165.

Statewide private housing permits were also substantially lower in October. The number of units authorized for construction fell by more than 17 percent over the month to 2,277 from the 2,747 let in September. This reduced level of permit activity is the lowest in four months. Housing units hit a more than three year low of 1,981 in June of this year. The industry is suffering from a huge backlog in the number of unsold homes.

Also declining in October was the Colorado net business formation index. The index fell marginally over the month to 344.07 from 344.43 in September, backing off slightly from its all-time high.



COLORADO BUSINESS COMPOSITE[1]

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1970 = 100

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
1976	107.4	109.2	110.9	111.0	110.9	111.6	110.6	110.9	112.0	110.6	111.6	111.9	110.9
1977	114.2	114.6	114.5	114.6	114.8	114.4	114.7	115.2	116.1	116.2	118.1	119.2	115.6
1978	119.8	120.4	121.6	122.9	123.8	123.9	125.6	127.2	126.6	124.1	125.6	124.6	123.8
1979	125.8	126.7	126.7	126.7	127.9	127.9	127.9	128.3	127.9	126.0	125.3	124.3	126.4
1980	123.2	123.6	121.8	121.8	118.4	120.3	120.3	120.8	127.1	127.1	127.2	128.7	121.3
1981	128.0	127.1	128.5	130.7	131.1	131.1	131.1	128.5	128.5	128.6	129.3	127.7	129.4
1982	126.3	125.5	126.5	127.2	124.5	123.5	123.0	123.9	121.6	121.7	120.5	120.6	123.7
1983	119.2	119.3	118.2	114.7	112.9[2]	113.5	113.6	251.8	254.2	252.9	254.4	253.5	147.0
1984	251.7	252.0	253.9	253.9	254.1	254.5	254.7	255.1	257.1	262.5	263.1	263.4	253.6
1985	263.9	264.8	265.9	264.2	259.7	259.0	259.1	259.2	259.2	260.1			

Over the month percent change

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1976	0.4	1.7	1.6	0.1	-0.1	0.6	-0.9	0.3	1.0	-1.3	0.9	0.3	3.1
1977	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.9	4.9
1978	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.4	1.3	-0.5	-2.0	1.2	-0.8	4.0
1979	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.3	-1.5	-0.6	-0.8	0.1
1980	-0.9	0.3	-1.5	0.0	-2.8	1.6	0.0	0.4	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.3
1981	-0.6	-0.7	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	-2.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	-1.2	0.9
1982	-1.1	-0.6	0.8	0.6	-2.1	-0.8	-0.4	0.7	-1.8	0.1	-1.0	0.1	-2.9
1983	-1.2	0.1	-0.9	-3.0	-1.6[2]	0.5	0.1	121.7	0.9	-0.5	0.6	-0.4	2.3
1984	-0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.1	4.6
1985	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.6	-1.7	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3			

1. For a detailed explanation of the CBC, see the following report by authors Carson and Weiand in the July 1983 issue of the Colorado Labor Force Review, Vol. 55, No. 7.
2. Break in series due to expanded coverage of Colorado bank deposits components.

On the positive side, the Colorado stock market index jumped by more than 4 percent in October after a 6 1/2 percent sell off in September. The index of share prices as measured by 30 representative regional firms climbed to 282.21 from 270.86 over the month. The index is still below its all-time peak of 294.88 set in June 1983, but has gained nearly 15 percent over the last twelve month period. In October 1984 the index stood at 246.17. Since last month the stock market has been rising steadily throughout November and into the first part of December with all major indexes hitting new all-time highs. *The stock market's activity is forecasting a major resurgence in economic growth next year.*

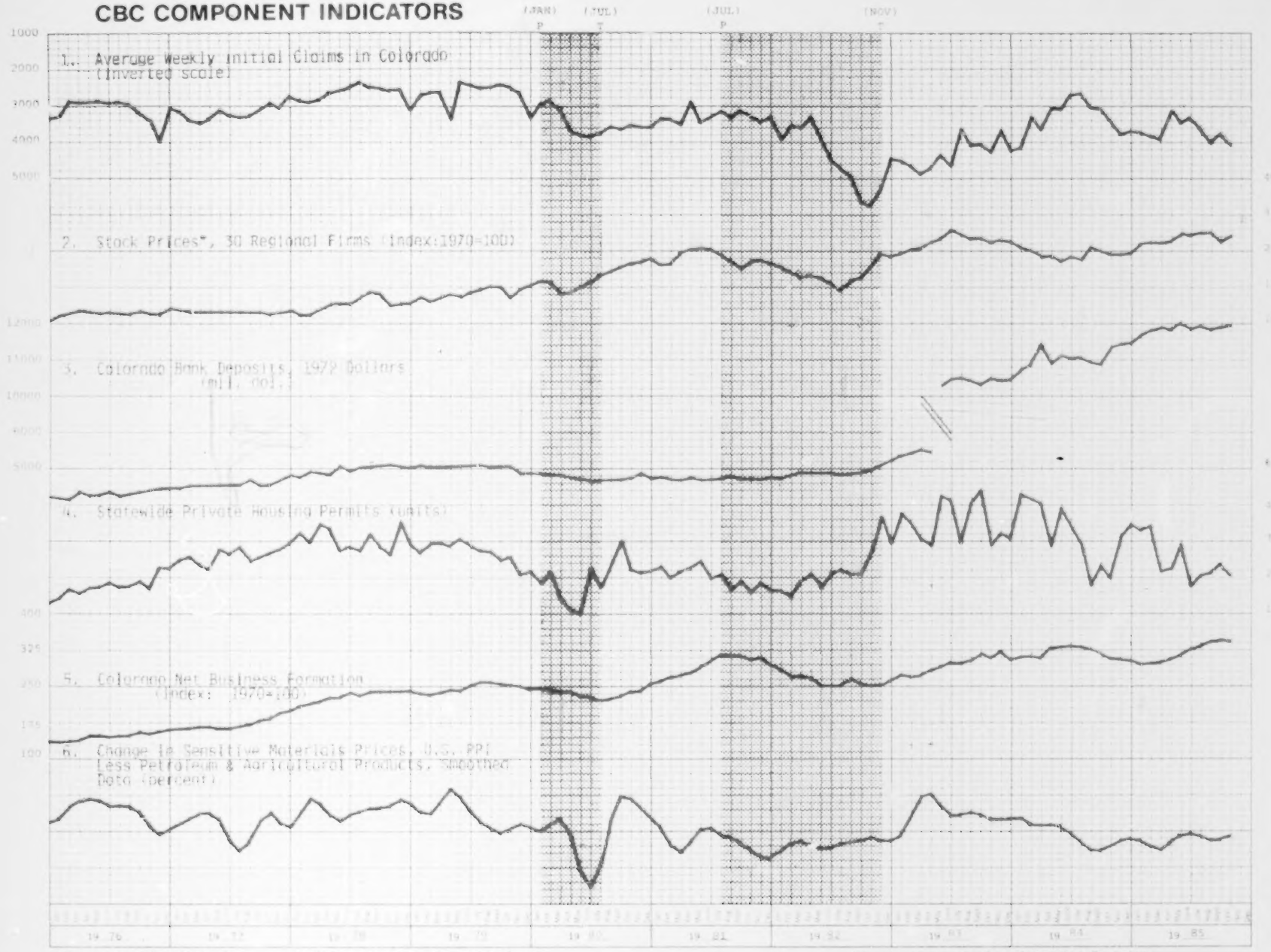
The percent change in sensitive materials prices as measured by the U.S. Producer Price Index (PPI) registered - 0.24 percent in October, up from - 0.49 in September. The negative price change, however, increases to 17 the number of consecutive months that the PPI measure has been below zero. Until demand picks up enough to raise this measure above zero, the manufacturing slump in this country will most likely continue.

Finally, total Colorado bank deposits, price-adjusted for inflation, increased by nearly one-half of one percent to $11.977 billion in October from $11.923 billion in September. This is only slightly below the record $12.032 billion recorded in May of this year and as such represents a potential large reserve of spending power for purchasing goods and services in the State.

In conclusion, although the CBC's recent performance has been below par, the money measures in the index, i.e. the Colorado stock market index and Colorado bank deposits, are at historically high levels. This wealth effect, in time, will lead to an eventual pick-up in statewide economic growth and to increases in the other components of the index as well.

DATA SERIES FOR LEADING INDICATORS COMPRISING THE COLORADO BUSINESS COMPOSITE

CBC COMPONENT INDICATORS



*Not seasonally adjusted
/Break in series

Shaded areas represent National periods of recession

Colorado Division of Employment & Training
Labor Market Information

COLORADO LABOR MARKET OUTLOOK
DETERMINED BY THE 21ST ANNUAL BUSINESS-ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FORUM

The following labor market statistics are a product of the Forum which was held in Denver on December 2, 1985. The Forum was presented by the College of Business and Administration, University of Colorado and the Division of Commerce and Development, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. The labor market outlook is a part of the economic forecast produced by over 60 business, education and government leaders.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AND
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands)

	1984*	1985**	1986**
Civilian Labor Force (Place of Residence)	1,706.0	1,740.0	1,769.0
Unemployment	96.0	100.0	101.5
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.7	5.7
Employment	1,610.0	1,640.0	1,667.5
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	1,574.7	1,605.1	1,633.1
Agricultural	35.3	34.9	34.4
Wage & Salary (Place of Work)	1,394.4	1,422.4	1,448.3
Mining	35.6	34.3	33.6
Contract Construction	90.0	89.7	87.9
Manufacturing	193.6	193.0	196.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	86.0	87.5	88.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	345.1	356.5	367.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	93.4	96.3	98.0
Services	308.0	318.3	328.8
Government	242.6	246.8	247.8

* Estimated ** Projected

Although some improvement became apparent after the initial months of the year, Colorado's labor market remained sluggish throughout 1985 with annual upturns in both employment and unemployment.

The State's jobless rate is expected to average 5.7 percent for the 12 months, up slightly from the 5.6 registered in 1984 but still much lower than the 1982-83 period. In fact, only four out of the last ten years have managed a lower unemployment rate than that anticipated for 1985.

It is estimated that the number of jobless will expand to 100,000 during 1985, a gain of 4,000 from the prior year. This would be the first time the State has registered an upturn in unemployment since the 1982 recession.

The mixed nature of the economy during 1985 is apparent when it is noted that despite increased joblessness, employment is expected to grow by 30,000 over the year to reach a record 1,640,000. That is a slowdown from 1984, however, when over 50,000 new jobs were recorded in the State.

The sluggishness that characterized the Colorado labor market during the current year is expected to carry over into 1986 with employment growth of only 27,500 (that is 2,500 fewer new jobs than recorded in 1985) and a small up-

turn of 1,500 in those out of work. The unemployment rate will remain flat at 5.7 percent for next year. Until the U.S. Government addresses the issues of budget deficit reduction, tax reform, the farm crisis and protectionist legislation very little improvement is forseen for either the national or local economies.

Industry Developments in 1985 and 1986:

Four out of the nine major industries in the State registered job losses in 1985. The most substantial drop occurred in mining where widespread weakness forced a loss of 1,300 workers. High inventories and low demand have been causing cutbacks in mineral production for a number of years. Mining employment reached a peak in the State during 1981 and has been declining ever since. This trend is expected to continue into 1986 with the loss of another 700 workers.

Manufacturing employment fell by 600 during 1985 after gaining nearly 13,000 the year before. For 1986 a small rebound is forecast with growth of 3,500. Weak markets for semiconductors, computers and peripherals, and office equipment caused most of the downturn in 1985 and will continue to hamper the industry in 1986. Much improvement in durable goods employment will have to wait for a more substantial decline in the dollar which will slow imports and help exports of durable goods.

Agriculture (down 500) and construction (down 300) were the remaining two industries to lose jobs in 1985. Rising costs and sluggish receipts are expected to keep agriculture in the doldrums for some time to come. Another 500 jobs will be lost in the industry next year. A languishing housing market together with an oversupply of nonresidential buildings will contribute to a further 1,800 job loss in construction during 1986.

The industries recording job growth in 1985 were trade (with 11,400 new workers); services (up 10,300); government (up 4,200); finance, insurance and real estate (up 2,900); and transportation and public utilities (up 1,500).

More Coloradans are employed in trade than any other industry. Nearly 357,000 held trade-related jobs in 1985, accounting for one-quarter of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

Trade and services were the largest gainers in 1985 and it looks like they will be again in 1986. Trade is expected to add 10,700 new workers with services running a close second at 10,500. Positive consumer sentiment, increasing summer tourism and a dynamic ski industry help explain the favorable employment outlook in these two industries.

Only 1,000 new jobs are looked for next year in government, Colorado's third largest industry. Federal civilian government jobs should remain level as the hiring activity for the Consolidated Space Operations Center (CSOC) in Colorado Springs should offset regional consolidation and contracting out for services. A questionable revenue situation will limit growth in state government. And, local government gains will be hampered by a lack of public sentiment for tax increases, a cautious approach to future economic conconditions and lack of federal support.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED LABOR FORCE DATA1/

COLORADO

	OCT 1985	SEP 1985	JUL 1985	OCT 1984	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	4 QTRS. AGO
[illegible]	1,728.4	[illegible]	1,709.9	1,711.7	[illegible]	18.5	16.7
[illegible]	99.9	98.8	95.0	95.1	[illegible]	4.9	4.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	---
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,616.6	[illegible]	13.6	11.9

DENVER-BOULDER LMA

DENVER AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U) BY COMPONENT*

STATE OF COLORADO

DENVER-BOULDER LMA 1/

CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM: YEAR AGO	(thousands) OCT 2/ 1985	(thousands) SEP 3/ 1985	(thousands) OCT 1984		(thousands) OCT 2/ 1985	(thousands) SEP 3/ 1985	(thousands) OCT 1984	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM: YEAR AGO
8,200	16,000	1,739.6	1,731.4	1,723.6	TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,046.3	1,041.3	1,039.2	5,000	8,200
					(by place of residence)					
7,900	4,800	45.8	37.9	41.0	UNEMPLOYED 4/	50.4	47.5	46.5	3,400	2,400
---	---	5.5	5.1	5.4	unemployment rate	4.6	4.4	4.7	---	---
1,700	12,700	1,693.8	1,693.5	1,682.6	EMPLOYMENT	995.8	993.8	989.6	1,600	5,900
1,400	12,400	1,648.0	1,646.9	1,647.7	Nonagricultural 5/	987.6	986.7	982.8	2,100	6,000
1,100	500	42.9	41.7	41.4	Agricultural	7.0	6.1	7.7	500	100
10,000	13,400	1,437.9	1,432.1	1,394.2	WAGE & SALARY 5/	929.1	922.3	910.2	6,800	18,900
					(by place of work)					
200	1,100	31.9	31.9	30.7	MINING	22.4	22.6	21.9	200	1,500
	1,000	5.1	5.1	4.2	Metallic Minerals	2.7	2.6	3.2	100	500
	200	8.6	8.6	8.1	Bituminous Coal, Lignite & Nonmetallic	9.8	9.7	9.7	100	100
100	1,100	31.9	31.9	34.8	Oil & Gas Extraction	19.2	19.3	20.8	200	1,000
100	400	48.4	48.4	47.8	CONSTRUCTION	47.2	46.9	46.2	300	2,000
200	2,400	72.3	72.1	69.9	General Building Contractors	13.1	13.0	13.0	200	200
100	800	17.8	17.7	17.5	Heavy Construction Contractors	5.6	5.7	5.7	200	1,200
100	1,000	36.4	36.4	34.4	Special Trade Contractors	28.5	28.4	28.4	200	1,000
400	2,200	137.6	137.2	134.2	MANUFACTURING	133.8	133.8	133.8	400	3,400
100	1,000	77.4	77.3	75.4	Durable Goods	78.1	78.1	77.4	100	2,000
100	200	4.6	4.5	4.4	Lumber & Wood Products, Except Furniture	4.2	4.2	4.2	100	200
100	200	7.6	7.5	7.4	Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.4	7.4	7.4	100	200
100	200	4.6	4.5	4.4	Primary Metal Industries	4.5	4.5	4.5	100	200
	4,400	34	33	33	Fabricated Metal Products	33.1	33.1	33	100	4,400
100	100	23.4	23.3	23.4	Machinery, Except Electrical	23.4	23.4	23.4	100	100
500	1,700	16.6	16.6	16.4	Electrical & Electronic Equipment	16.6	16.6	16.4	500	1,700
	100	17.4	17.4	17.4	Transportation Equipment	17.4	17.4	17.4		100
100	300	11.6	11.6	11.4	Instruments & Related Products	11.4	11.4	11.4	100	300
100	200	10.9	10.9	10.9	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.9	10.9	10.9	100	200
100	500	5.2	5.2	5.2	Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.7	100	500
	0	3.3	3.3	3.3	Food & Kindred Products	3.3	3.3	3.3		0
200	200	11.6	11.6	11.4	Printing & Publishing	11.4	11.4	11.4	200	200
100	500	8.8	8.8	8.8	Chemicals & Allied Products	8.8	8.8	8.8	100	500
100	100	7.1	7.1	7.1	Petroleum Refining & Related Industries	7.1	7.1	7.1	100	100
	500	14	14	14	Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products	14	14	14		500
	100	3.3	3.3	3.3	Leather & Leather Products	3.3	3.3	3.3		100
100	100	9.4	9.4	9.4	Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.4	9.4	9.4	100	100
400	2,600	66.2	66.2	65.8	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	66.2	66.2	65.8	400	2,600
	400	1.6	1.6	1.6	Transportation	1.6	1.6	1.6		400
400	1,200	19.8	19.8	19.8	Communications	19.8	19.8	19.8	400	1,200
400	1,400	14.8	14.8	14.8	Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	14.8	14.8	14.8	400	1,400
	400	4.8	4.8	4.8	Local & Interurban Passenger Transit	4.8	4.8	4.8		400
	0	25.2	25.2	25.2	TRADE	25.2	25.2	25.2		0
1,600	7,000	379	377	372	WHOLESALE TRADE	379	377	372	1,600	7,000
	400	60.6	60.6	60.6	Durable Goods	60.6	60.6	60.6		400
1,600	7,400	318.4	316.4	311.4	Nondurable Goods	318.4	316.4	311.4	1,600	7,400
200	500	23.6	23.6	23.6	RETAIL TRADE	23.6	23.6	23.6	200	500
500	2,800	93.1	93.1	92.1	Building Materials, Hardware & Farm Equipment	93.1	93.1	92.1	500	2,800
100	600	17.4	17.4	17.4	General Merchandise	17.4	17.4	17.4	100	600
100	200	9.6	9.6	9.6	Food	9.6	9.6	9.6	100	200
700	2,100	71.8	71.8	71.8	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	71.8	71.8	71.8	700	2,100
100	1,300	31.8	31.8	31.8	Apparel & Accessory Stores	31.8	31.8	31.8	100	1,300
100	1,400	67.1	67.1	67.1	Eating & Drinking Places	67.1	67.1	67.1	100	1,400
	200	14.9	14.9	14.9	Miscellaneous Retail	14.9	14.9	14.9	100	200
400	1,000	17.8	17.8	17.8	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	17.8	17.8	17.8	400	1,000
	100	11.4	11.4	11.4	Banking	11.4	11.4	11.4		100
100	900	6.4	6.4	6.4	Insurance Carriers	6.4	6.4	6.4	100	900
	100	11.4	11.4	11.4	Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	11.4	11.4	11.4		100
100	700	4	4	4	Real Estate	4	4	4	100	700
400	1,700	114.4	114.4	113.4	SERVICES	114.4	114.4	113.4	400	1,700
	400	13.8	13.8	13.8	Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.8	13.8	13.8		400
	200	11.4	11.4	11.4	Personal Services	11.4	11.4	11.4		200
	400	11.4	11.4	11.4	Business Services	11.4	11.4	11.4		400
100	1,400	43.1	43.1	42.1	Health Services	43.1	43.1	42.1	100	1,400
	600	4	4	4	Legal Services	4	4	4		600
	700	8.1	8.1	8.1	Miscellaneous Services	8.1	8.1	8.1		700
700	2,100	22.5	22.5	22.5	GOVERNMENT	22.5	22.5	21.4	700	2,100
100	1,000	11.4	11.4	11.4	Federal Government	11.4	11.4	11.4	100	1,000
	1,100	11.1	11.1	10.0	State & Local Government	11.1	11.1	10.0		1,100
100	1,000	11.4	11.4	11.4	State Government	11.4	11.4	11.4	100	1,000
	100	11.1	11.1	10.0	Local Government	11.1	11.1	10.0		100
1,400	8,400	140.8	140.8	141.8	Manufacturing	140.8	140.8	141.8	1,400	8,400
1,100	1,000	43.4	43.4	43.4	Nonmanufacturing	43.4	43.4	43.4	1,100	1,000
	400	4	4	4	Construction	4	4	4		400
	1,400	11.4	11.4	11.4	Transportation & Public Utilities	11.4	11.4	11.4		1,400
	1,000	11.4	11.4	11.4	Trade	11.4	11.4	11.4		1,000
	1,000	11.4	11.4	11.4	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11.4	11.4	11.4		1,000
	1,000	11.4	11.4	11.4	Services	11.4	11.4	11.4		1,000
	1,000	11.4	11.4	11.4	Government	11.4	11.4	11.4		1,000

1/ Labor market area includes Denver, Boulder, Broomfield, Jefferson, Adams, Arapahoe, Douglas, Gilpin, and Clear Creek counties. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised. 4/ Persons without jobs and actively seeking employment, including persons laid off, waiting to report to a new job within 30 days, and persons who would have been looking for work except for temporary illness or belief that no work was available in their line of work or area. 5/ Includes workers employed during week's salary workers, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and labor disputants. 6/ Includes a number of full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and members of the Armed Forces. Totals are consistent with those for 1972 Standard Industrial Classification revision. Due to rounding, sum of individual items may not equal totals.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

COLORADO AREA	OCTOBER 1985 PRELIM TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP	--	SEPTEMBER 1985 REVISED TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
ALAMOSA	6520	6109	411	6.3	--	5878	5497	381	6.5
ARCHULETA	1603	1462	141	8.8	--	1611	1470	143	8.9
BACA	2584	2466	118	4.6	--	2636	2517	119	4.5
BENT	2567	2426	141	5.5	--	2584	2465	119	4.6
CHAFFEE	6271	5846	425	10.0	--	6133	5662	471	7.7
CHEYENNE	1157	1139	18	1.6	--	1179	1164	15	1.3
CO.SPGS.SMSA	175329	164689	10640	6.1	--	175506	165368	9738	5.5
-EL PASO	170648	160810	10338	6.1	--	170837	161389	9448	5.5
-TELLER	4681	4179	502	6.5	--	4669	4408	261	5.6
CONEJOS	2795	2480	395	10.9	--	2939	2519	420	13.3
COSTILLA	1081	905	176	16.4	--	1107	918	189	17.1
CROWLEY	1191	1115	76	6.4	--	1192	1127	65	5.5
CUSTER	1305	1213	92	7.0	--	1319	1238	80	6.1
DELTA	9139	8553	696	7.6	--	8884	8199	685	7.8
DEN-BLDR LMA	1048115	995381	50912	4.9	--	1041703	981282	47521	4.6
-ADAMS	160093	151509	9584	6.0	--	159228	150267	8959	5.6
-ARAPAHOE	198946	191772	8074	4.1	--	198043	190460	7583	3.8
-BOULDER	122182	115170	6992	5.7	--	121394	114985	6609	5.4
-CLEAR CREEK	4438	4209	227	5.1	--	4380	4203	177	4.0
-DENVER	305599	290844	14745	4.8	--	304147	293317	13812	4.5
-DOUGLAS	37057	35542	1495	2.9	--	37032	35918	1097	2.9
-GILPIN	3865	3658	87	6.4	--	3781	3618	67	4.2
-JEFFERSON	236337	225931	10406	4.5	--	235312	225496	9816	4.2
DOLORES	918	855	59	6.6	--	948	870	78	8.1
EAGLE	12063	11237	826	6.8	--	11982	11301	681	5.6
ELBERT	4907	4542	365	7.4	--	4969	4566	402	8.0
FT. COLLINS MSA	91302	87208	4294	4.7	--	91203	87286	3917	4.2
FREMONT	12572	11869	703	5.6	--	12650	11831	819	6.5
GARFIELD	14926	13941	985	6.6	--	14838	13979	859	6.0
GRAND	7367	7078	289	3.9	--	7342	7128	214	2.9
GREELEY MSA	67923	65184	1810	5.3	--	68683	65044	1444	5.1
GUNNISON	6017	5723	294	4.9	--	5870	5698	172	3.0
HINSDALE	222	218	4	1.8	--	214	212	2	1.0
HUERFANO	2603	2396	557	12.9	--	2693	2341	352	13.1
JACKSON	909	788	47	5.1	--	894	778	29	3.2
KIOWA	932	881	51	5.5	--	929	889	40	4.3
KIT CARSON	4094	3992	102	2.5	--	4254	4079	175	4.1
LAKE	3048	2927	321	10.5	--	2810	2638	141	5.0
LA PLATA	16871	15875	1054	6.2	--	16998	15884	884	5.2
LAS ANIMAS	5709	5059	704	12.3	--	5931	4983	880	12.1
LINCOLN	2679	2570	109	4.1	--	2651	2600	51	2.0
LOGAN	10553	10058	561	5.3	--	10608	10225	383	3.6
MESA	43776	39940	1836	5.8	--	43592	40232	1455	7.7
MINERAL	546	511	35	6.4	--	532	514	18	3.4
MOFFAT	6573	6324	549	5.4	--	6540	6037	503	7.7
MONTEZUMA	8650	7889	730	8.4	--	8557	7927	659	7.7
MONTROSE	11159	10232	927	8.3	--	11128	10288	840	7.5
MORGAN	13169	12308	861	6.5	--	13128	12472	656	5.0
OTERO	9586	8849	867	9.7	--	9585	9015	570	5.9
OURAY	582	481	101	17.4	--	588	490	98	16.7
PARK	2141	1940	201	9.4	--	2179	1993	186	7.9
PHILLIPS	2159	2083	76	3.5	--	2153	2107	46	2.1
PITKIN	5556	5052	504	9.0	--	5562	5117	445	8.0
PROWERS	8040	7652	388	4.8	--	8182	7764	418	5.1
PUEBLO MSA	48011	43026	4985	10.4	--	47501	43025	4476	9.4
RIO BLANCO	3358	3219	139	4.1	--	3385	3216	169	5.0
RIO GRANDE	5335	5157	178	3.3	--	5814	5240	589	10.1
ROUTT	12829	12219	580	4.5	--	12903	12372	531	4.1
SAGUACHE	2163	1985	178	8.2	--	2254	2023	231	10.2
SAN JUAN	447	330	117	26.2	--	422	331	91	21.6
SAN MIGUEL	1941	1830	111	5.7	--	1948	1855	93	4.8
SEDGWICK	1496	1415	81	5.4	--	1521	1450	71	4.7
SUMMIT	19205	18651	554	2.9	--	19307	18803	504	2.6
WASHINGTON	2671	2523	148	5.5	--	2700	2591	109	4.0
YUMA	4821	4706	115	2.4	--	4822	4681	121	2.5
STATE TOTAL	1739051	1643221	95830	5.5	--	1732714	1644861	87853	5.1

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

OCTOBER 1984 REVISED

AREA	TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
ALAMOSA	6352	5953	399	6.4
ARCHULETA	1599	1434	165	10.3
BACA	2551	2469	82	3.2
BENT	[illegible]	[illegible]	82	3.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	492	8.1
[illegible]	1189	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	342	7.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	287	10.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	123	12.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	4.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	63	5.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.5
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YUMA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STATE TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES[1/]

COLORADO

DENVER BOULDER LMA [2/]

SELECTED MONTHLY ACTIVITIES—DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT

COLORADO

DENVER AREA

AREA LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS